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1. One publishes his work separately, and men call it a "book."
2. The second work is buried in a "Collected Works" series, which is generally provided for by one vague title.
3. The third appears through the medium of a learned society journal, and it is called an "article."
4. The fourth appears also as an "article" in a magazine of the day.
5. The fifth appears as a contribution to a National Encyclopædia.
6. The sixth appears by instalments in an enterprising newspaper.

The "book" is catalogued; the others are passed over, and practically disappear.

If there is to be a systematic bibliography, it must follow substantially the lines indicated by Mr. Campbell; but the immensity of the task will discourage the sturdiest reformers.

Survey of Tides and Currents in Canadian Waters. Reports by W. Bell Dawson, C. E. 8vo. Ottawa, 1894 and 1895.

In the first of these reports Mr. Dawson gives the history of the Survey, which practically began in 1890.

The tides on the Canadian Atlantic Coast vary in amount, from four or five feet in the open Atlantic to twelve and eighteen in the St. Lawrence River and thirty feet and more in the Bay of Fundy, and to follow their movements in a satisfactory way it will be necessary to establish a relatively large number of stations. Up to December, 1893, six self-recording tide-gauges had been placed: one each at St. John, N. B., at South-west Point, Anticosti, at St. Paul Island, Cape Breton, at Grindstone, on the east side of the Magdalen Islands,* at Quebec and at Father Point (unfinished). One has since been added, on the west side of Forteau Bay, in the Strait of Belle Isle.

From the observations already made, it appears that the tide at Quebec is nearly simultaneous in absolute time with that at Dover, and the tide at St. John, N. B., with the tide at Brest. At Halifax, although the tide is earlier than at any of the European ports, it is nearly simultaneous with that at Sandy Hook.

At the outset, it was considered most important to ascertain the nature of the currents at the two main entrances to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the Strait of Belle Isle and Cabot Strait. The results are:

For the Strait of Belle Isle, the currents are fundamentally tidal and, under normal conditions, run east and west with a velocity of about two knots per hour. The inward flow from the east is rather greater than the outward flow from the west.

* So stated in the Report, but the map puts Grindstone on the west.

Mr. Dawson notes that the number of the icebergs which enter the Strait is small in comparison with those which pass its mouth. The depth on a line north from Cape Norman does not exceed 50 fathoms. A berg grounded in 1894 in 59 fathoms, off Chateau Bay, measured, above water, 790 feet in length, 290 in width and 105 feet in height.

The observations in Cabot Strait, continued during the greater part of the month of August, established the following facts: A current runs out of the gulf on the western side and another runs in on the eastern side, while in the middle of the Strait the current is weak and uncertain in direction. On the eastern side the velocity is very little more than one knot per hour; on the western side it amounts to 1.80 knots. The channel from the Atlantic inwards has a width of forty miles and the depth exceeds 200 fathoms, but the currents are not felt below 60 or 80 fathoms.

Mr. Dawson remarks that the influence of the St. Lawrence River upon the currents in the Gulf is usually much exaggerated. It is to be remembered that a current of only half a knot per hour through the Strait of Belle Isle would admit a volume of water 40 times greater than the discharge of the St. Lawrence as measured between Montreal and Lake St. Peter.

Oregon, Its History, Geography and Resources. By John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator from Oregon. 8vo. Washington, 1895.

Senator Mitchell has a good subject, but he does not turn it to account. The historical portion of his paper is a heated discussion of the Oregon controversy with Great Britain; a matter which has lost its interest.

The geography and natural resources of the State occupy about 12 pages of description, mostly adjectives. There are mountain ranges, clothed with eternal verdure and crowned with eternal snow; there are forests unsurpassed in extent, immense fertile plateaus of everlasting green, grand lakes, which mirror back in sublime beauty their mountain walls of granite, and many other well-known properties.

All these are found within an area of 96,030 square miles:

An area greater in extent by more than 6,000 square miles than all of England, Scotland and Wales combined, with their aggregate population of over 32,000,000; an area over eight times larger than Belgium, with its population of above 6,000,000, and but 6,000 square miles, less than one-half that of France, with its 40,000,000 people.

It appears, in fact, that Oregon is larger than any other region that is not as large as Oregon.